Rhode Island Historical Society Collections

Vol. XVI October, 1923 No. 4

N OF QUEENS FORT—*drawn by Henry B. Hammond in November 1865.*

The following wording is at the left of the plat: "N. B. The top of the plat is north or nearly so. The scale is 8 paces or 1½ rods to the inch. What is called the Queen's Bed-Chamber is at the point marked "Q", but I consider it a recent construction.—H. B. H."

$3.00 per year Issued Quarterly 75 cents per copy

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

COLLECTIONS

Vol. XVI October, 1923 No. 4

HOWARD W. PRESTON, *President* EDWARD K. ALDRICH, Jr., *Treasurer*
GEORGE T. SPICER, *Secretary* HOWARD M. CHAPIN, *Librarian*

The Society assumes no responsibility for the statements or the opinions of contributors.

The Block Island "Double Ender"

By PAUL C. NICHOLSON

Deep sea fishing has been the mainstay of Block Island ever since its settlement by white men, and even as long ago as 1670 an Act was passed to erect a pier for "incouradging fishing designes." The Island lies in the Atlantic Ocean well off the south coast of Rhode Island, and as only few fish can be caught from the shore, it has always been necessary for the inhabitants to use boats for this industry.

More than a century ago the natives of Block Island adapted or designed an open fishing boat which had several remarkable features, and it seems advisable to record the few meagre details which are known regarding these craft before they are forgotten, and like the boat itself become practically extinct.

Although the beginnings of this type are lost in antiquity, it seems certain that the Block Island Double Ender was adapted

or copied from the so-called "chebacco boats,"[0] which were in common use for fishing in New England waters in the 18th and latter part of the 17th centuries, and the open double ender was used almost exclusively by the Block Island fishermen from at least 1750 and undoubtedly earlier, until 1870, when the construction of the breakwater harbor allowed the use of heavier vessels. After that date the design became modified,[1] decks and

---

[0]"The Sailing Ships of New England," Salem, 1922:

"Following the shallop, pinnace and sloop, eighteenth century New England built a great variety of one and two masted boats variously named and generally used in the fisheries."

"The fishing pink after a time became known as a 'pinkey' and one form of the fishing pinkey in common use along the northern shore of Massachusetts Bay during the seventeenth century and also well into the next century, was the 'chebacco boat,' so called because it was first built at Chebacco, now the town of Essex. Sometimes called 'standing room' boats, they were from 10 to 12 tons burthen, had two masts, but no bowsprit. * * * The deck had no railing, and the stern was sharp like the bow. * * * The fishing pinkey and the chebacco boat doubtless closely resembled the 'two masted boat,' so called, of the first half of the seventeenth century."

"The Maritime History of Massachusetts," S. E. Morison, Boston, 1921:

"The typical Cape Ann fishing vessel of the Federalist period was a Chebacco boat (ancestor of the Down East pinkeys of to-day)—so called from the Chebacco parish of Ipswich where the type was invented and built. Double ended, 'pink' (sharp) sterned, rigged with two pole masts, stepped well forward so that no head sail was needed, and not over 30 feet long, the chebacco boats were easy to handle and rode the water like a duck."

"Cape Cod and Buzzard's Bay used the lap streak, round bottomed whale boat and the Block Island or Vineyard sailboat, a fast, able, *flat* bottomed type with a Chebacco rig." (Evidently an error, as the Block Island boat was never flat bottomed. P. C. N.)

"The same types of vessel were used in mackerel as in cod fishing. Chebacco boats and 'heel tappers' were gradually superseded by pinkies—an enlarged Chebacco boat with bowsprit and jib, measuring 20-60 tons. About 1830 a new type of square sterned schooners of 20-90 tons burthen came into use."

"In 1792 Cape Ann owned 133 Chebacco boats of 11 tons burthen on an average, and by 1804 the number had increased to 200 and the tonnage doubled."

[1]Henry T. Beckwith, "History of Block Island," 1857 (Appendix 1873):

"Several new decked vessels have been purchased or are in the process of being built for the convenience of passengers and freight between here and the mainland."

even cabins were added to the boats, and the new harbor facilitated the use of cats, sloops and schooners[2] for fishing, until in 1893 there were but a few of the double enders left, and a few years later the last one had disappeared from Block Island waters. However, the remains or a small 21-foot double ender or "cow horn" may still be seen lying on the beach in a little cove on the south shore of the New Harbor. She is half full of sand, and weeds are growing through her opened seams, but her general form and rugged construction are well enough preserved to indicate the type of boat used by the island fishermen fifty or sixty years ago.

The coast of Block Island afforded very little shelter in the way of a harbor for boats, the only refuge being a small bight on the east side of the Island at which was located the "landing place." In this bight, which is sheltered from westerly and southerly winds, the double enders were kept, tied to stakes in fair weather, but light enough and so designed that the fishermen could hitch on a yoke of oxen and haul them high and dry on the beach in case of foul weather.[3]

There are three known models of so-called Block Island boats, one of the "Lena M" in the Peabody Museum, Salem, built by Mr. Horace Boucher in 1910.[4] The "Lena M" was the last one of the double enders to be built, and the model shows the later development just before the boats went out of existence. A second model is in the Smithsonian Institute in Washington[5] but is not representative of the earlier boats in that the aft mast and sail have been reduced as in the ketch rig, and the model

[2]The first fishing schooner owned at the island was the "Hattie Rebecca," 44 feet long, 15 tons burthen. She was brought to the Island September 4, 1875.

[3]Henry T. Beckwith, "History of Block Island," 1857:

"An island in the Atlantic, dependent much on deep sea fishing without a decked vessel is also remarkable. But there is a reason for these open schooner boats of Block Island. Its only harbor of refuge is the high and dry beach. The fishing vessels, therefore, must be light enough to be drawn quickly out of water."

[4]See "The Marine Room of the Peabody Museum of Salem," Salem, 1921.

[5]See "Motor Boat," January 25, 1923.

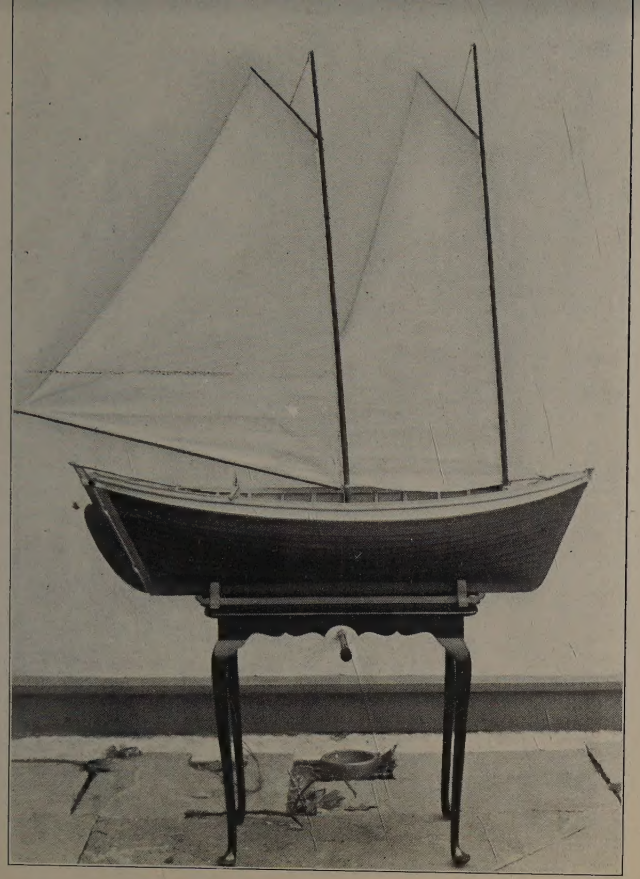
shows the narrow decks and combing typical of the later designs. The third model, which was built at the Island many years ago by Mr. Leslie H. Dodge, is in the author's collection, and appears to accurately show the characteristics of the open boats which were in general use at the Island before the "pole harbor"[6] was superseded by what is now called the "old harbor."

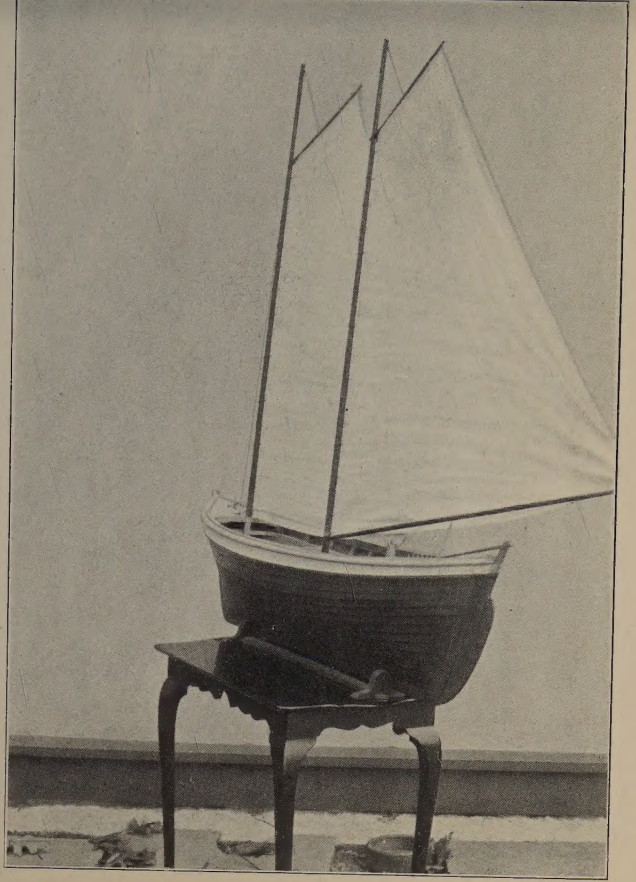
The Block Island double ender was two masted, clinker built, or lap streaked, sharp at both ends and with a long straight keel. The bow and stern were high and the waist low, giving a pronounced sheer somewhat comparable to the modern lifeboat. Excepting for a short deck from the foremast to the stem and from the tiller rack to the stern, the boats were entirely open. When the weather became rough, the fishermen resorted to the use of wash boards, or lee boards as they were called, in order to raise the gunwales. These boards were six in number and were equipped with wooden pins which fitted into holes in the gunwales. The boats were steered by a long tiller, the head of which fitted over the rudder post and rested on a wooden pin so that it could be readily moved perpendicularly as well as horizontally. A comb of wooden pins arranged on the short afterdeck allowed the tiller to be left in any desired position so that all hands could fish or tend sail as the occasion required.

[6]"History of Block Island," S. T. Livermore, Hartford, 1877:

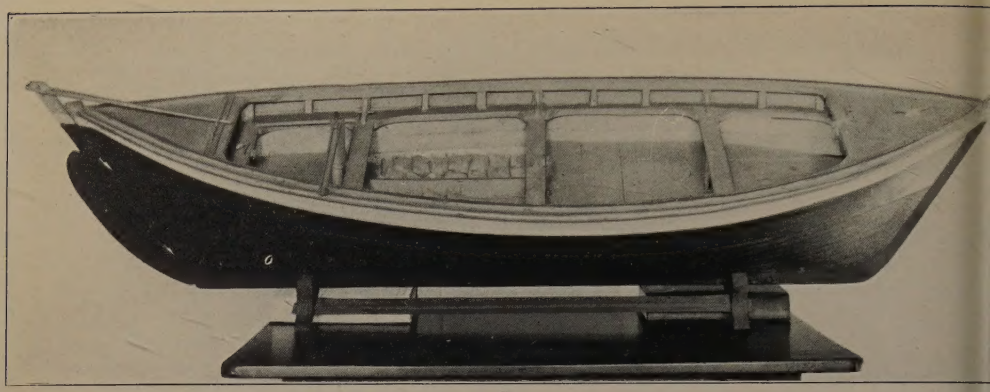
"The Pole Harbor, as it may be designated, was begun about the year 1816. A single individual, at low tide, near the shore end of the present breakwater, sunk a few spiles close to each other, about six feet deep, the upper parts of them rising above the water from ten to fifteen feet. To these he could tie up his boat in ordinary weather. Others followed his example, until long rows of such poles extended out into a considerable depth of water at high tide. * * * This construction was carried on for many years by so many of the islanders that a forest of oak poles became the principal harbor. * * * Thus matters went on * * * until the poles were over a thousand in number. After many had been removed for the present harbor, seven hundred and fifty are now standing in 1876 and are still of considerable service, in fair weather, to the fishermen."

"The value of these fisheries is also indicated by the white oak poles, now standing at the harbor, put there for the convenience of the boats of the fishermen. They were a substitute for the old and the new piers which had been destroyed by a storm and as such they served until the construction of the present national harbor, inadequate as they were, leaving a necessity on the fishermen of turning out at midnight in a cold storm to yoke their oxen, go to the harbor, and haul their boats up on the bank for safety."

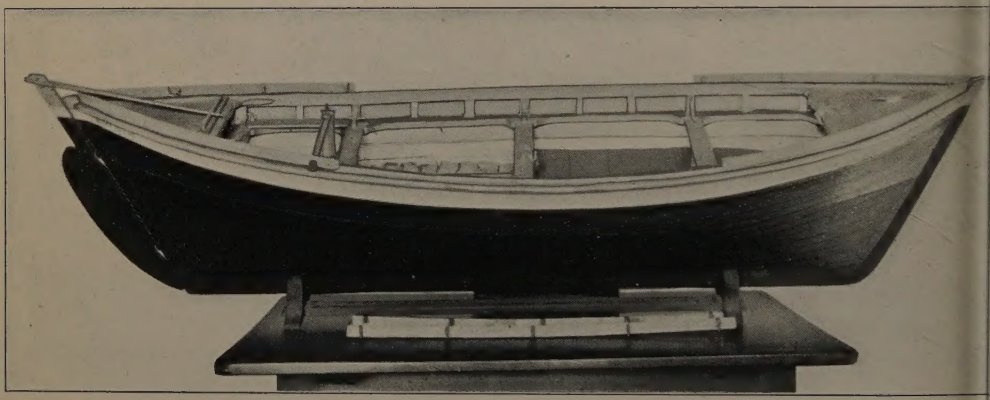




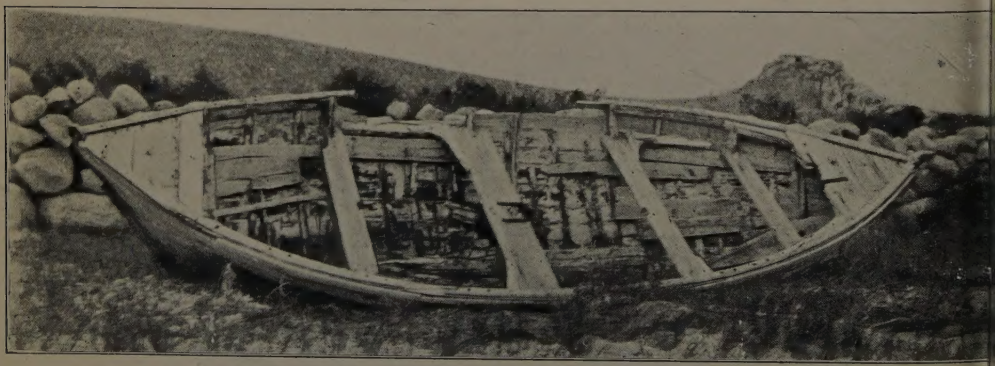
Model of Block Island double ender fishing boat of about 1860—built by LESLIE H. DODGE and owned by PAUL C. NICHOLSON.



Model of the Block Island boat showing interior arrangement and construction. In this model bags were used to indicate the ballast of rocks which the boats customarily carried.



Photograph of the model showing four of the six "lee boards" or wash boards in place. The rem ing two may be seen in the foreground on the table.



The last double ender.

As the boats had no weighted keel, it was necessary to ballast them, and rocks from the beach were used for this purpose. They could be readily shifted from side to side, and if enough fish were caught to act as ballast, the rocks were thrown overboard.[7]

Actual dimensions of the double enders are uncertain, but it has been established that they were built in lengths varying from sixteen to forty feet. Most of the boats were constructed on the Island, in Revolutionary times by John Rose, and later by Lemuel B. Rose. From 1850 to 1875 the principal builder was Deacon Sylvester D. Mitchell, who was the creator of many successful fishing boats, such as the "Active," "Dauntless," "Sappho," and the mail boat "Thomas Lynch," the latter which was about forty feet long by fourteen feet beam, being the largest of the fleet.

No blue-prints or drawings were used, and the vessels were built by the "cut and try" method. No two of the boats were exactly alike so that the dimensions can only be approximated. A boat 33 feet to 35 feet long would have a beam of from 12 feet to 13 feet and a draught of from 6 feet to 7 feet. It was general practice to build the keel and frames of oak and hackamatack and to make the planking of cedar, all of which were cut on the mainland and brought to the Island for the purpose.[8]

The rig consisted of two pole masts of the same height without shrouds or stays, the foremast being stepped well towards the bow and the mainmast nearly in the center of the boat. The

---

[7]"History of Block Island," S. T. Livermore, Hartford, 1877:

"Far different is the scene in the afternoon, when one of the same boats after another struggles in, with wet and weary fishermen, with ballast of tons of stones thrown overboard to give place to hungry, and hunger-stopping codfish."

[8]The old double ender at the New Harbor was measured on August 24th, 1923, and found to be 21 feet over all, 8 feet beam, and to have three feet six inches draught. She was built of very heavy oak knees, ribs and thwarts, and planked with ⅝-inch cedar. At each end a short deck extended 2½ feet towards the waist. Her six-inch oak keel was protected by an iron shoe which extended down the stem post and the entire length of the long straight keel.

masts were supported against the deck or thwart by hinged iron cleats held by wooden pins so that they might be readily unshipped when the boats were hauled out on the shore.

But two sails were carried, as these boats were not fitted for head sails and had no bowsprit. Each sail was hoisted on rings or hoops and by a single halyard attached to a very short gaff. The mainsail was loose footed on a boom which extended out over the stern, while the foresail carried no boom but was simply sheeted aft on either side as might be required. Each sail was fitted with five rows of reef points.

Customarily the double enders were painted with green topsides, sometimes surmounted by a white band, while the underbody was always coated with "verdigris" paint to prevent the marine growths from accumulating and the worms from attacking the planking.

Long oars were carried and on the smaller boats a crew usually consisted of five men, so that in case of necessity in a calm four could row, two to an oar, while the fifth steered.

At the height of their use there were about fifty of the double enders engaged in fishing at Block Island, and their remarkable qualities as sailers and in a sea-way have been the cause of much comment.[9]

The building of the breakwaters at what is now called the "Old Harbor," allowed the introduction of heavier and decked-over vessels for fishing, and despite Mr. Livermore's prophecy in 1877 regarding the double enders, that "it is doubtful whether they will ever be superseded while the Island continues," cats,

---

[9]Henry T. Beckwith, 1857, "History of Block Island":

"There are now about 55 of the island boats, well known from their peculiar build, being all two masts, clinker built and sharp at both ends. It is stated as an evidence of their good qualities, and the skill of their managers, that in open sea navigation in which they are used, but one has foundered in 59 years."

"History of Block Island," S. T. Livermore, Hartford, 1877:

"While their number has averaged over forty during the last fifty years, not a life has been lost on account of the sea-unworthiness of the boats. They have been known to sail into the winds in storms that would quickly swamp larger vessels that should attempt to follow them."

(Old fishermen claim that the roughest trip ever made to the island was by the double ender "Thomas Lynch" on February 3, 1872.)

sloops and schooners came to take their place in the fishing industry. These latter have given way in turn to the less romantic but more practical motor-boat. One finds to-day that fishing at the Island is either carried on from an out and out motor-boat or occasionally from a sloop, cat or schooner equipped with a gasoline motor as an auxiliary. The Block Island double ender is only a memory.

Extracts from the Rhode Island Gazette

The earliest Rhode Island newspaper was the Rhode Island Gazette, which was issued for a short time in 1732. These early newspapers contained very few local items, so we have been able to reprint in the following pages all of the items of Rhode Island interest. A photostat file of all the known issues of this paper is preserved at the Rhode Island Historical Society Library. The originals are in the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Rhode Island Items.
OCTOBER 4, 1732

Newport, October 4

Last Week Dy'd at South Kingstown, Mr. Christopher Helem, Clerk of the Inferiour Court, for King's County, much lamented.

On Friday last was drawn Mr. Lucas's Lottery. The House, valued at *l.* 510, the *l.* 50 Prize, and several others were drawn by Adventurers in Boston.

On Sunday last, arrived Capt. Gibbs from Jamaica. . . .

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEWPORT, ENTERED INWARDS

Waterman from St. Christophers, Rouse and Broughton from Maryland, Seares from Eustatia, Durfey from Virginia, Gibbs from Jamaica, Stodder from Hispaniola, Barker from North Carolina, Carr from Antigua, Cornel from New York.

OUTWARD BOUND Pope for Antigua, Newton and Brown for Surrinam, Sweeting for South Carolina, Freebody and Norton for Leward Islands.

CLEARED OUT Linzey for Antigua, Cranston and Wanton for Leward Islands, Wickham for St. Christopher, Broughton for Maryland, and Jepson for Boston.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Newport, October 3, 1732

Ran away on the 1st of this Instant October from his Mistress Mrs. Elizabeth Cole of South Kingstown, a Spanish Indian Man named James, about 20 Years of Age, somewhat round shoulder'd of a short Stature, pale Complection, and speaks very good English. Had on when he went away a Beaver Hat, a Silk Muffler Handkerchief, a light Grey Coat, with long Pockets, and a dark Grey Camblet Jacket, Tow Cloath Breeches and Shirt, and Grey Yarn Stockins.

Whoever takes the said Indian, and conveys him to his said Mistress, shall have five Pounds Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

TO BE SOLD

About 170 Acres of Land in North Kingstown, 40 of which is fenc'd and between 20 and 30 improv'd, situate on the Country Road. There is also a good double House on the Land inclos'd and a young Orchard of about 200 Apple-Trees, some of which have born this Year. Inquire of Capt. William Havens of said Town and know further.

THOMAS STAPLES OF NEWPORT, desires those who have not yet taken up their Notes given for his Lottery Tickets, speedily to pay their Money, and receive their Notes.

N. B. Several Prizes are yet in the said Staples's hands, not yet claim'd, which he desires may be sent for.

A GOOD NEW HOUSE AND SHOP, AND THE LAND, thereunto belonging, situate over against the Market-House in King Street, Newport, with sundry good, new, and

vendable Goods to be sold by Lottery. Conditions of the Sale may be seen at most publick Places in Newport and Boston.

GENTLEMEN OF CAPACITY AND LEISURE, who are willing to encourage this Paper, by communciating their Thoughts in it, are desired to direct their Letters to the Author of the Rhode Island Gazette.

If Masters of Vessels arriving in Newport, from any Part of the West Indies, or other Places to which the Merchants in Boston usually trade, will give an Account of the most remarkable Occurrences, and what Vessels belonging to Boston were lying in the Ports from whence they come, at the Time of their departure such Accounts will be gratefully receiv'd and inserted in this Paper: And 'tis desired that Masters of Vessels sailing out of Newport, will put themselves to the Small Trouble of an Enquiry into Affairs abroad, in order to make it the more useful and entertaining.

Gentlemen and others in the Country are likewise desir'd to send an Account of what occurs in their Neighborhood (thought proper to be made publick) to the Printer of this Paper; which will be acknowledg'd as a Favour to him and his Customers.

Subscriptions are taken in by John Franklin, Tallow-Chandler, in Boston, and the Printer hereof.

NEWPORT, OCTOBER 11, 1732.

On Wednesday last at a Town-Meeting of the Freemen of Newport, the following Gentlemen were chose Deputies to serve in the General Assembly of this Colony, viz. Mr. George Goulding, Benj. Ellery Esq; William Coddington Esq; Joseph Whipple Esq; Mr. James Clerk, and Daniel Gould Esq;

The same Day dy'd suddenly Mr. Steven Easton, of this Town.

On Sunday last, at the Seventh Day Baptist's Meeting-House, Mr. Joseph Maxon and Mr. Thomas Hiscox, were ordain'd Elders at large of the Sabbatarian Baptist Church.

Thomas Hammett, under Sentence of Death for the Murder of Katherine Cook, found Means to get off his Irons; and Yes-

terday towards Night, his Wife and Child going to visit him, after staying about half an Hour, she came to the outward Door of the Prison, and desired the Prison-Keeper to lend her a Mugg to fetch home Milk for her Husband; adding, "Tis no Matter, now I think on't, there's one in the Room with him. Presently after, Hammett having put on his Wife's Cloak and Bonnet, knock'd at the Door; and the Prison-Keeper letting him into the Priviledg'd Room, he walk'd through it in the View of him and several others, who mistook him for his Wife. The Prison-Keeper going immediately to lock the Inner Doors, found his Prisoner was gone, and his Wife and Child left in the Room where he was confin'd. Upon which Notice was given by Beat of Drum in the Town, and the Sheriff, with several Officers of the Militia, rode out on the Island in quest of him; but he is not yet found. This Morning the Militia of the Town are in Pursuit of him. The Bonnet was thrown over the Prison Wall last night.

CUSTOM HOUSE NEWPORT. ENTERED INWARDS.

Beauchamp from Hispaniola, Schermerhorn from Boston, and Mitchell from New Hampshire.

OUTWARD BOUND Souir for Spanish Town, and Power for South Carolina.

CLEARED OUT Sheffield for Great Britain, and Sweating for South Carolina.

COLONY OF RHODE ISLAND, ss

To all and every Officer, and other His Majesty's Subjects of the Colony aforesaid. Greeting.

WHEREAS THOMAS HAMMETT committed to Prison for the Murder of Katherine Cook, and under Sentence of Death, has made his Escape out of his Majesty's Goal in Newport, in the Colony aforesaid, on the 10th Instant. These are therefore in His Majesty's Name to require you forthwith to make diligent Search, and make Hue and Cry after the said Hammett, as well by Horsemen as Footmen, according to Law;

and if you find him, to bring him before some of the Authority of this Government, that Justice may be executed according to his Sentence.

And all His Majesty's Officers, and others, in the Neighbouring Governments, are hereby desir'd to be aiding and assisting in the apprehending the said Criminal. Given under my Hand in Newport, October 11, 1732. And in the Sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

WILLIAM WANTON, GOV.

Said Hammett is a thin fac'd Man of a middle Stature, and had on a brownish colour'd Duroy Coat, Leather Breeches, and Yarn Stockins.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A PIECE OF LAND containing 40 Acres, lying a Mile and half from the Town of Newport, on the Road to Bristol Ferry, to be sold by William Coddington Junior.

NEWPORT, OCTOBER 18, 1732.

Capt. Alkin from New Providence, reports, that a small Time before he sail'd, he met, near Cape Maez in the Windward Passage, 7 English Men of War, and was commanded on board one of them; a Seventy Gun Ship, where he was inform'd that 23 more set sail from England with them.

On Sunday Night last dy'd Mr. Edward Nearegrass, after a few Days Illness, and Yesterday was decently interr'd.

The Colds, which have prevail'd so much at the Eastward, begin to spread very much here; and we hear very few escape them in the Country adjacent.

Last Week a Child about two Years old, scalded some Part of its Body by falling on and oversetting a Skillet of boiling Water, and dy'd the next Day.

Custom-House Newport. Entered Inwards.

Lyon, from Amboy.

OUTWARD BOUND. Campbell for Leward Islands, Seares for Eustatia, and Lightwood for South Carolina.

CLEARED OUT Beard for Surranam, Bardin for Barbados, Sanford for Surranam, and John Michel for Boston.

We have receiv'd two Letters, one sign'd Wm K———g—— and the other Cleverkin, for which we thank the Authors, and promise to publish them.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

[Repeated from October 3, and 11.]

NEWPORT, OCT. 25, 1732

CUSTOM HOUSE ENTERED INWARDS

Knox from Affrica, Clark from S. Carolina, Burton from Boston and Wharf from Newhampshire.

CLEARED OUT

OUTWARD BOUND Bredford for Boston, Power for S. Carolina, Gallop for Madera, and Mors for Jamaica. Crow for Jamaica.

Newport, Oct. 25, 1732

We hear that the Rev. Mr. George Barkley, Dean of London Derry, has given his Farm on this Island, worth about *l.* 3000, to Yale College in Connecticut.

A violent Cold, often attended with a Feaver, is become the general Calamity of the Town, very few Families escaping it. The Church of England, and the North Congregational Meeting House were not opened on Sunday last for Divine Service, the Rev. Mr. Honeyman, and the Rev. Mr. Searing being both very much indisposed.

Arrived a Sloop from Guinea, Capt. Perkins late Commander, who on the 27th of April last, was kill'd by the Negroes, who rose on the Sloop's Company. They kill'd several of the Negroes, and obliged some to jump down the Hold, and the rest to quit the Sloop, 13 of them getting into the Boat, & 9 into 2 Canoas with 4 Negro Traders then on board, who 'tis thought assisted and encourag'd them to rise. A considerable Number of Negroes came off afterwards in Canoas, and endeavor'd to get on board, but were beat off, and the Mate afterwards

recover'd the Slaves which escap'd. About the same Time the Slaves on board a Guinea-man belonging to Bristol, rose and destroy'd the whole Crew, cutting off the Captain's Head, Legs & Arms.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A LARGE WHARF, measuring 50 Foot on the Main Street in Newport, 12 Lots of Land conveniently situated, and sundry Sorts of European Goods, to be sold by Lottery, by John Coddington Esq; of Newport aforesaid. Conditions of the Sale may be seen in most publick Places in Newport, and Boston.

N. B. In the second Line of the said Conditions, instead of 100 Foot, it should have been 50.

A GOOD convenient House and Land, bordering upon Lyn Street, Boston, together with sundry Lots of good merchantable New England Rum, to be sold by Mr. Augustus Lucas, Merchant in Newport, by way of Lottery. Conditions of the Sale may be seen at most Publick Places in Newport and Boston.

NEWPORT, NOV. 1, 1732

On Thursday last Mr. John Rider, being at work in his Rigging House, was taken with an Apoplestick Fit, and dy'd in a few Minutes.

The next Day dy'd suddenly one Phillips, a Journeyman Butcher.

CUSTOM HOUSE RHODE ISLAND: ENTERED INWARDS.

Howland and Helmes from Boston, Wheaton from Amboy, Dring from Barbados, and Drower from N. Carolina.

OUTWARD BOUND

Carr and Howland for Barbados, Vencent for Maryland, and Shearman for Jamaica.

CLEARED OUT Lightwood for S. Carolina, Souir for Spanish Town, Long for Surrinam, Stanton for Virginia, and Norton for Jamaica.

Will Rusty's Letter is come to Hand, and will be taken Notice of.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

[Repeated from October 3, 18 & 25.]

NEWPORT, NOV. 8, 1732

At the General Assembly held at Providence, on the last Wednesday of October last, the following Acts were past.

An Act for the further encourageing the destroying of Wolves in this Colony.

An Act stating the Governour's Fees for signing Commissions, and taxing Cost.

An Act for laying a Duty of Six pence per ton upon all Vessels Trading in this Colony, for supplying Fort-Gorge with Powder; and keeping it in Repair.

Last Friday 5 Persons lay dead and unburied in this Town, and 'tis said, that 14 dy'd the last Week.

Capt. Dring from Barbados, who sail'd on the 30th of September last, the next Day met with a violent Hurricane, which he supposes did considerable Damage in Barbados and the adjacent Islands.

CUSTOM HOUSE NEWPORT, ENTERED INWARDS.
Holding from Boston.

OUTWARD BOUND Waterman for Barbados, Norton for North Carolina, and Clark for Leword Islands.

CLEARED OUT Wheaton for Amboy, Coggeshall for Jamaica, Campbell for Leward Islands, Sears for Eustatia, and Vencent for Virginia.

ADVERTISEMENTS

[Repeated from Oct. 11, 1732] Also,

This is to give Notice, that the Lottery set up by Isaac Anthony Of Newport, Rhode Island, will probably be drawn on the 16th of this Instant November, the Time perfix'd by a former Advertisement, the said Anthony having lately met with considerable Encouragement.

NEWPORT, NOV. 16, 1732

Last Week dy'd Jahleel Brenton Esq; a Batchelor of an advanc'd Age. He formerly had the Honour to be Collector of all his Majesty's Customs, and Surveyor of the Woods in New England, at one and the same Time. The greatest part of his Estate is dispos'd of to his Nephew, Jahleel Brenton, Esq;

CUSTOM HOUSE NEWPORT ENTERED INWARDS. Schermerhorn and Power from New York, Young from Barbados, Coggeshall from Jamaica, Estes from Maryland and Cahoon from St. Christophers.

OUTWARD BOUND Cupitt and Tillinghast for Barbados, Wickham and Reminton for Antigua, and Rouse for Maryland.

CLEARED OUT Carr for Barbados, and Townsend for Jamaica.

Capt. Cahoon, in 21 Days from St. Christophers, reports, That a Snow belongin to Bristol was lost a little Time before his sailing, and a Brigantine about the same Time, belonging to Mr. Sherland, Merchant in Barbados.

ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Lottery set up by Isaac Anthony of Newport, is put off till the 15th of December next; at which Time it is not doubted but it will be full. Tickets are delivered by Benj. Bunker, Tinman, and Thomas Fleet, Printer in Boston, and by the said Anthony.

[Repeated from October 25, 1732]

NEWPORT, NOV. 23, 1732

CUSTOM HOUSE NEWPORT ENTERED INWARDS, None.

OUTWARD BOUND Thomas for Barbados, Safford for Kyan, Gibbs and Seabury for Leward Islands.

CLEARED OUT Norton for N. Carolina, Casey and Helme for Antigua, Mors for Jamaica, Robinson and Schermerhorn for New-York.

NEWPORT, DEC. 7, 1732

Nov. 7, Mr. Beal, who has resided several Years in the Colony of Connecticut, and taught Vocal Musick at Yale College in New Haven, and at the other principal Towns in that Colony, open'd a School here on Tuesday Night last. He is assisted by his Son, who has a good Voice and Judgment. He intends to tarry here about three Months, and 'tis thought he will meet with good Encouragement, his Skill in Musick being well known.

'Tis reported, That on the 12th past, a Lad at Valentown, being ill of the late Cold, his Master order'd his Fellow Servant to carry him out and leave him in the Woods, and that the Lad was found dead a few Days following. After the Examination of the Master, Mistress and Servant, 'tis said they were all committed to Prison at New London.

CUSTOM HOUSE NEWPORT, ENTERED INWARDS Newell from Bilboa, and Brinley from Amboy

OUTWARD BOUND. Tillinghast for Antigua, Rodman and Ladd for Barbados, and Norton for Jamaica.

CLEARED OUT Cane, Howland, and Thomas for Barbados, Coffin for N. Carolina, and Brown for Antigua.

ADVERTISEMENT

Next Week will be Published,

The Rhode Island A L M A N A C K for the year 1733. Fitted to the Meridian of Newport, on Rhode-Island, whose Latitude North is 41 gr. 30 m. Longitude from London 72 grs. By Poor R O B I N.

They say in Places nigh to London
By making Butter cheese is undone:
For, taking all the Butter from it,
It makes the Cheese look bluely on it:
But Cream and Milk in Cheshire ever,
As they do come, so go together.
Thus Mirth and Art, mixt up in Skull,
Drops on this Sheet, and fills it full.

Printed and sold by J. Franklin in Newport. Sold also by T. Fleet, Printer in Boston.

NEWPORT, DEC. 14, 1732

We hear from Boston, that on Monday last the Winnisimet Ferry Boat, in passing from Boston to Winnisimet, was overset, and the Ferryman, a Negro Man who commonly went in the Boat with him, and 6 Passengers, were drowned. Two of the Passengers (a Man and Boy) were taken up by the Charstown Ferry Boat, and carry'd into Boston, where the Man dy'd in a few Hours after he was taken up; and 'tis said the Boys Life was dispair'd of at the Time of the Man's Death.

Capt. Sendyck, from Jamaica, who sail'd from thence on the 15 of October last, reports, that a Sloop belonging to Bristol in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, sail'd the same Day with him.

CUSTOM HOUSE NEWPORT, ENTERED INWARDS Broughton from Maryland, Hammond from St. Christophers, and Sweeting from N. Carolina.

OUTWARD BOUND Coggeshall for Jamaica, Scott for Africa, Waterman for Antigua, and Freebody for Leward Islands.

CLEARED OUT Thurston, Gibbs and Taylor for Jamaica, and Gorham for New London.

ADVERTISEMENT

The Lottery set forth by Isaac Anthony of Newport, which was intended to be drawn on the 15th Instant, is nigh full; but the said Anthony not desiring to keep any of the Tickets in his Hands, has defer'd drawing the same till the 29th Instant, at which Time it will certainly be drawn.

WILLIAM DYRE AND NICHOLAS EASTON ESQRS. appointed Trustees for disposing of the Estate of Daniel Sebears of Newport, give Notice, That the said Estate will be sold on Tuesday the 26. Instant by publick Vaadue, at the Town School-House.

[Repeated from Dec. 7, 1732]

NEWPORT, DEC. 21, 1732

Dec. 22. Last Week came from Boston to this Town the Lord Augustus Fitz Roy, Son of the Duke of Grafton, and this Week went from hence by Water to New York.

By a private Letter from London we have Advice, That Jonathan Belcher Esq; second Son of His Excellency Governour Belcher, stands a Candidate for Member of Parliament for Coventry; and that there is great Probability of his being chosen, considerable Interest being made for him.

We have certain Advice, that a Surranam Indian Man Servant who went away some Months past in one of the Point Ferry Boats of this Place, was taken up in the Latitude of 26 by Capt. Egleston, on his Passage from Antigua to London. He had in the Boat when he was taken up some raw Fish and Cag of Rain Water. 'Tis thought a Cag of Water was all his Sea Store, there being other Provision enough in his Master's House which he might easily have taken; yet none was missing by him or any of the Neighbours.

CUSTOM HOUSE NEWPORT, ENTERED INWARDS, None

OUTWARD BOUND Brrinn for Africa, Beauchamp and Dring for Jamaica, Sursum for Hondora, and Gibbs for Barbadoes.

CLEARED OUT Brinley for Amboy, and Godfrey for Leward Islands.

ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Lottery set up by John Coddington of Newport, is put off till the 31st of January next, at which Time it is not doubted but it will be full.

Repeated from Dec. 14, 1732.

Godfrey Malbone's Connecticut Investment

By Howard W. Preston

Much has been said regarding the emigration from Windham County, Connecticut, to Rhode Island, but the reverse movement of Rhode Islanders to Windham has been scarcely noticed. From Richard Evans of Rehoboth and Providence, who, purchasing in 1693 from the Rev. James Pierpont two hundred acres of land, became the first white settler of Killingly, to Captain George Benson (late member of the firm of Brown, Benson & Ives), who sold his fine mansion on Angell Street, and removed to Brooklyn, Connecticut, in 1824, the list is an interesting one. Various motives caused these removals. Some sought pecuniary advantage, some were land speculators, some wished dignified retirement, and some, like John Aplin, merely wished to escape from Rhode Island. Of all these, the largest landowner was Godfrey Malbone.

It was probably as an investment that Godfrey Malbone, senior, of Newport bought from Governor Jonathan Belcher of Massachusetts three thousand two hundred and forty acres in "ye Township of Mortlake in ye County of Windhim and Colony of Connecticut." The consideration was ten thousand five hundred pounds and the deed dated October 10, 1740 (Pomfret Land Evidences, Book 3, page 60), describes the property "as a parcel of land called and known by the name of the manor of Kingswood containing three farms five hundred acres each . . . and also one other parcel of land lately called or known by the name of the manor of Wiltshire containing about five hundred and forty-five acres . . . ye remaining one thousand two hundred acres being woodland and meadow." The land touched on the east "the remarkable bend or turn in the Quinebaug River" about a mile northwest of Danielson. This land was a portion of a tract of 5000 acres purchased by Jonathan Belcher from John Blackwell of London, who had secured it in 1686 from

Major James Fitch as a refuge for English and Irish dissenters. The other portion of the Blackwell purchase, the southern part of Wiltshire, 514 acres, had been sold by Governor Belcher the previous year to Israel Putnam and his brother-in-law, John Pope of Salem. These lands were in the present towns of Brooklyn and Pomfret. The farms composing the Malbone estate were rented to tenant farmers, as were the large farms on Boston Neck and those in our King's County. From 1740 to 1764 Malbone bought contiguous farms, adding nearly a thousand acres to his estate. Meanwhile his affairs had not prospered. Privateering was stopped by the peace of 1763 and the use of the British Navy to prevent smuggling rendered the molasses, rum, and slave trade unprofitable.

In 1763, Sept. 2, Malbone mortgaged for 1121 pounds to Charles Paxton of Boston the original tract purchased from Governor Belcher (Pomfret Land Evidence, Book 5, page 23). At the same time Godfrey senior and his sons, Godfrey junior and John, signed a bond for the payment of this debt. Charles Paxton was a Commissioner of Customs and a staunch royalist.

The next year, 1764, Oct. 16, Godfrey Malbone quitclaimed to his sons, Godfrey junior and John, the property mortgaged to Paxton and also his later purchases of land (Pomfret Land Evidences, Book 5, page 42). With the land he transferred to his sons "the following Stock and Negroes that is to say Eighty Cows, Forty-five Oxen, thirty Stears, forty two years old, Twenty Yearlings and thirty nine Calves, Six horses, Six Hundred Sheep, one hundred and Eighty Goats and all the poultry and one hundred and fifty hogs, twenty Seven Negroes viz: Prince, Harry, Pero, Dick, Tom, Adam, and Christopher, all Negro Men, and Dinah, Venus, Rose, Miriam, Jenny, and Rose all Negro women and three children, Primas, Christopher, Sias, Sharper and Little Pero all Negro Boys and also all the farming tools, utensils, grain, Household goods and all the other things of every Nature and Kind that is on or Belonging to the Land and Premises hereby granted."

In 1766 Malbone's county residence north of Newport near Tammany Hill burned. Interesting stories in which fact and

Old Trinity Church - Interior

Old Trinity Church, Pomfret, Conn.

fancy seem mingled are told of this occurrence. It is said a dinner was in progress in honor of the christening of Malbone's grandchild and the tables were removed from the burning house to the lawn where the festivities were resumed. The gardens and fish pond were evidently notable sights, for Solomon Drowne (age 14), visiting Newport in 1767, writes in his diary "I went up to Colonel Malbones House or the ruins of his House. There was a fine Garden and Summer House. There his House was built of stone and marvel! had six Chimneys. In his Garden was a Fish Pond and a Duck Pond The water was drawn out of the Fish Pond When his House was burnt" (Newport Hist. Mag., vol. 1, page 68). Even as late as 1821 Mrs. Sarah Howland writes under Newport in her journal, "went to Malbone's Garden and Tammany Hill" (Journal, page 45).

It was about 1766 that Godfrey Malbone, junior, who had married Catherine, daughter of Francis Brinley of Boston, removed to the Pomfret estate, occupying a tenant house near the south boundary of the manor of Kingswood. Later he removed to a house farther north, where he died. Neither of these houses are now standing.

Godfrey, senior, died Feb. 22, 1768, and was buried in Trinity Church, Newport. John Malbone remained in business in Newport.

The Malbone property had for several years been assessed for the support of the Congregational Church at Brooklyn, Connecticut, and although the Malbones and Brinleys were churchmen, the taxes were paid without demur, until the Brooklyn people, aroused by the building of a new church at Pomfret began to advocate the erection of a new church at Brooklyn. One-quarter of the expense of the building would, it was estimated, fall upon the Malbone property. Irritated by this seeming imposition and unable to defeat the project, Malbone devoted his energies to establishing an Episcopal Church in the neighborhood. By urgent personal appeals to his friends and fellow churchmen in Newport and in England and by a generous contribution of his own, Malbone founded Trinity Church, Brooklyn. He had intended erecting

the church on his own land but a lot considered more central was offered and accepted. Although the parish has erected a modern church in the village of Brooklyn, the old building, locally known as Malbone's Church, though somewhat altered within and without, is reverently preserved.

Godfrey Malbone's removal to Connecticut was undoubtedly caused by the necessity for economical living and the expenses connected with the building of the church must have depleted his finances. The church was opened in 1771, and on April 11, Godfrey Malbone mortgaged his estate for 810 pounds and 6 shillings to Charles Paxton of Boston (Pomfret Land Evidences, Book 5, page 201), who still held the previous mortgage on the property from Godfrey Malbone senior. In 1778 almost all of the estate was sold by Godfrey and John Malbone to John Taylor, Joseph Palmer, and John Pearse Palmer (Pomfret Land Evidence, Book 6, page 199).

When the Continental Congress, November 27, 1777, recommended to the States to confiscate the property of persons who had "forfeited the right to protection," Connecticut, in May, 1778, passed an "Act for confiscating the Estates of Persons inimical to the Independence and Liberties of the United States (Public Records of the State of Conn., vol. 2, page 9). Selectmen were to give notice of any such estates in their town. The Malbone mortgage had not been paid and Charles Paxton, the holder, was a most obnoxious loyalist. As a Commissioner of Customs, he had directed the application for writs of assistance that called forth James Otis' oratory. Sabine states "that Charles Townsend in England and Charles Paxton in America were among the most efficient in producing the Revolution" (Loyalists, vol. 2, page 154). Upon the evacuation of Boston by the British in 1776, Paxton and his family had accompanied the army to Halifax and from thence went to England. He was thus both an "alien" and "inimical."

The Selectmen of the Pomfret sent a copy of the Malbone mortgage (now in Rhode Island Historical Society Manuscripts, vol. 12, page 53) to the county attorney with the endorsement: "To the Hon'ble States Attorney for the County of Windham—

the Foregoing Mortgage is Suppos'd to belong to A Person Inimical to this State and of Consequence forfet to this State, it Sir is Submited to You. Represent'd by us the Selectmen of the Town of Pomfret for Prosacution" The Windham County Court thereupon, September, 1780, declared the property confiscated to the state.

The Palmers and Taylor had sold portions of the land and now all the parties had lost their title. Under these conditions the Malbones petitioned the Connecticut Assembly for relief, and at the October session, 1781, it was ordered "that all further proceedings in the courts of law in this state relative to said confiscation shall be stayed and no further proceed for the present until the further order of this assembly" (Public Records of the State of Conn., vol. 3, page 537). This action, however, afforded only temporary relief, so a second petition was presented to the assembly by the Malbones in January, 1782, representing that "at the Commencement of the present War, they were the Owners of a very valuable Wharf, Warehouses, Still House and sundry Dwelling Houses in sd Town of Newport and also of Dwelling Houses on the Island of Prudence almost the whole of which have been burnt cut up and destroyed by our merciless Enemies while the Town of Newport was in their possession," that the securities received from the Palmers and Taylor for the land sold them are not yet due and they the petitioners cannot at this time pay the mortgage money and praying that the amount due be ascertained by a committee and upon the petitioners obtaining satisfactory security for the payment of this sum the state allow them three years in which to pay the debt (Conn. Archives Revolutionary War, Series 1, vol. 22, doc. 125). The Committee reported as due 3176 1 0 (doc. 126). The Assembly accepted Joseph Palmer of Braintree, Mass., and Col. Aaron Cleveland of Canterbury, Conn., as sureties for this sum, one third to be paid in one year, one third in two years and one third in three years, and ordered the Treasurer upon receipt of this bond to release the property to the Malbones (doc. 128). The deed was signed by John

Laurence Treasurer of the State of Conn. Jan. 22, 1782 (Pomfret Land Evidences, Book 6, page 285).

Godfrey Malbone died in Pomfret Nov. 12, 1785, and was buried in Old Trinity Churchyard, Brooklyn, Conn. His inventory accepted by the Pomfret Probate Court March 11, 1786, shows a personal estate of only two hundred and sixty-two pounds and nineteen shillings. It is interesting to compare the stock on the reduced farm with that when the estate was given by the older Malbone to his sons. The inventory mentions one horse, a colt, five yoke of oxen, seven cows, two heifers, two yearlings and hogs, but no negroes.

Godfrey Malbone's real estate, including 158 acres standing in his own name and one half of 368 owned jointly with his brother, John, were ordered sold by the Probate Court to pay his debt and was bought June 9, 1791 (Brooklyn Land Evidences, Book 1, page 211), by Col. Daniel Putnam (son of General Israel Putnam), who married Catherine Hutchinson, a niece of Malbones. On the same day Col. Putnam purchased from John Malbone the other half of the joint estate (Brooklyn Land Evidences, Book 1, page 213), thus uniting the property and restoring it to the line of Godfrey Malbone, senior.

The "Othniel Gorton Tavern" an Error

I have recently discovered an error in Field's *History of Rhode Island,* volume III, page 586, where appears a picture of an old chimney remains, which is described as of the Old Othniel Gorton Tavern, erected between 1710 and 1720.

The facts are as follows: Roger Burlingame purchased land of the Coweset Indians, June 23, 1662, and May 13 or 14, 1663, the land then being described as in the Mashantatack Purchase, now Cranston, R. I. (Providence Town Papers No. 0120, Book I, page 53.) As he and two others were chosen to levy a tax there in October, 1671, it seems likely that he located there about

1670. On September 6, 1704, he deeded his homestead to his son Peter, reserved a life lease, and described it, together with another tract of land, thus: "Three parcels of land with the Mansion House on one of them and one parcel lying westerly from the Mansion House, parcel only divided with a highway both parcels containing 33 acres more or less. The other of the said three parcels contains 17 acres and is situate at or near a place called The Mines." (Providence Records, Book I, page 266.) The above shows that the Cranston Coal Mine was then of repute, as I have traced the 17 acre tract as near there.

Roger deeded again to his son Peter on March 15, 1708/9, fifteen acres adjoining to a small piece of land on the westerly side of the highway that lyeth to the westward of my now Dwelling House (Providence Records, Book II, page 187). This tract included the Iron Ore Bed which is well known. Roger, in his deed of 1704 to his son Peter, aforesaid, bounded the land northerly against land of Robert Potter. Rachael Potter through heirship right sold to Othniel Gorton, July 4, 1715, the land that joined Roger's homestead on the north, as noted in a deed from Roger to his son Roger, September 5, 1715, bounding north against land of Othniel Gorton, who never owned any of the Burlingame estate (Providence Records, Book II, page 425, and Book IV, page 111).

Roger's son Peter died in 1712, and his property rights went to his oldest brother, John, who made division with his brothers, Thomas and Roger, Jr., John retaining the Mansion House Homestead part. Roger Senior died September 1, 1718, and his wife Mary a short time previous. John sold the Homestead to Samuel Gorton, March 18, 1719 (Providence Records, Book IV, page 44). Samuel Gorton died and the Town Council sold the same to Elisha Baker, February 21, 1725 (Providence Records, Book VI, p. 470). Elisha Baker sold to Israel Gorton, May 13, 1752 (Providence Records, Book XIII, page 208). He willed all his real estate to his son, Captain Israel Gorton, July 4, 1772 (Council Records, Cranston, R. I., Book II, p. 161). He willed all his real estate to his sons, Pardon, Thomas and

Cyrus, January 12, 1805 (Book I, page 246). They called for division, which was made April 10, 1807 (Book VII, page 315). Pardon had the southerly portion with a wood lot northerly and a half acre of meadow land on the easterly side of the Furnace Road (so called) a little northward of the Mansion House. The division line began on the "easterly side of the road about a rod west of the well, thence across the center of the well," which is now nearly filled. The nearby tumbled in cellar, the chimney mound and meadow land still mark the Mansion House Homestead Site of Roger Burlingame, 1st. Thomas Gorton had the northerly part and bounded against the easterly side of the Furnace Road, southerly and around the half acre tract to the point west of the well, and included the Mansion House. Cyrus, among other tracts, had one of "about an acre on the westerly side of the road nearly opposite the Old Mansion House," which is the same small piece "only divided by a road" mentioned in Roger's deed of 1704 to his son Peter, and again in his deed of 1708/9 to his son Peter.

Thomas Gorton's heirs sold the Mansion House property, April 1, 1822, and September 17, 1825, to David Nicholas (Cranston Records, Book X, page 302, and page 736). David Nicholas died and his son Amasa Nicholas sold to Harding Hudson, September 20, 1825 (Book X, page 737). Harding Hudson sold same to Amasa Nicholas, December 1, 1825 (Book X, page 667). Amasa Nicholas sold to Thomas Brayton, December 1, 1825 (Book X, page 668).

I find the Mansion House referred to several times in the old deed as a dwelling, but never as a tavern. Mrs. Esther (Searle) Williams and her sister, Miss Martha Searle, both over 80 years old, and born nearly opposite and a short distance west of Roger's Homestead Site, told me that in early life they called upon people who lived there, and never heard of it being used for any purpose but a dwelling. They also have told me that their brother, Wilbur A. Searle, and Henry Arnold took the old house down about the year 1855.

The May Day Souvenir of the Oak Lawn Baptist Church,

May 2, 1882, states that for several years up to 1711 the Friends' Meetings were held at Roger Burlingame's house.

Under the reign of William III, King of England, the Council of War ordered Roger Burlingame, Sr., and 20 others to take 10 men each and search for the Indian enemies, April 24, 1697 (Volume XVII, page 164, copied Town Papers, June 6, 1698). He was elected a member of Providence Town Council (Providence Town Meeting Records, Book I, pages 28, 29). The aforesaid Roger Burlingame Homestead Site is situated about one and a half miles northwesterly from the Oak Lawn Depot, Cranston, R. I., on the easterly side of the Old Furnace Road (so called), nearly opposite the Wilbur A. Searle Place (so called).

The foregoing is but a small part of the record proof that I can furnish.

HENRY ALLEN BURLINGAME,
884 Central Avenue,
Pawtucket, R. I.

A Line on the Jencks Family

BY WILLIAM W. CHAPIN

JOHN[5] *JENCKS* (Daniel,[4] Rev. Ebenezer,[3] Joseph,[2] Joseph[1]; see Gen. Dict. of Rhode Island, J. O. Austin) d. Jan. 6, 1791; age 61 yrs; m. (1) Hannah Cory; m. (2) Freelove Crawford; m. (3) Abigail, widow of Caleb Bowers, of Somerset, Mass.

John and Hannah Jencks had Hannah Joanna Jencks, b. 1757; d. 1758.

John and Freelove Jencks had the following children:— There were no children by the third wife.

(1) RUFUS[6] JENCKS, b. Dec. 13, 1759; d. in a Prison Ship at New York, Dec., 1780. See Prov. Gazette of Dec. 20, 1780. He m. Anna, dau. of Stephen Whipple, of Smithfield. She m. (2) July 3, 1787, Ebenezer Metcalf, of Cumberland.

(2) DANIEL[6] JENCKS, b. Mar. 14, 1761; d. The Prov. Gazette, of April 5, 1783, has this notice: "Daniel Jencks, of this town, lost at sea." He died before his father, and in the division of his father's estate he was not represented by any child.

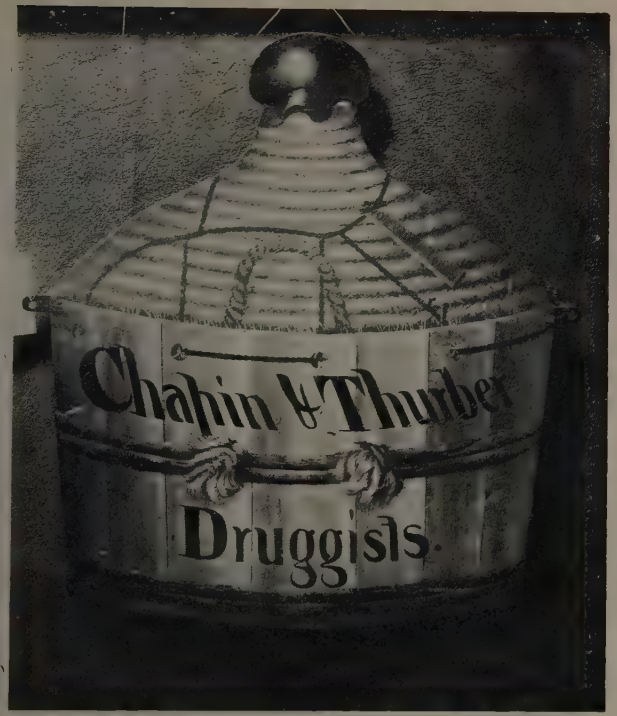
(3) JOANNA[6] SCOTT JENCKS, b. Sept. 6, 1762; d. July 3, 1835; m. (1) Joseph Dolbear Russell, b. Sept. 2, 1756; d. Mar. 29, 1786, son of Joseph, and had Mary Russell, who m. Benjamin Munroe, of Providence. Mr. Russell died and his widow m. Hon. David Leonard Barnes. They had:—George Leonard Barnes, who m. Eliza G. Aborn; Ann Eliza Barnes, who m. (1) Peter Pratt and (2) Thomas Burges; Joanna Scott Barnes, who m. William E. Richmond, and Freelove Sophia Barnes, who m. Samuel Arnold. See Descendants of Johnathan Arnold, of Smithfield, and a genealogy of the Aborn family at R. I. Hist. Soc.

(4) JOSEPH[6] JENCKS, b. Feb. 11, 1764; d. Sept. 10, 1818; m., 1788, Mary Bowers, dau. of Jerothmial Bowers, of Somerset, Mass. They had:
JOHN JENCKS. May 23, 1790;
HANNAH B. JENCKS, b. Oct. 24, 1800, who m. her cousin, Edwin T. Jencks;
JOSEPH S. JENCKS, b. April 24, 1804;
JEROTHMIAL JENCKS, b. Jan. 6, 1807; and perhaps others.

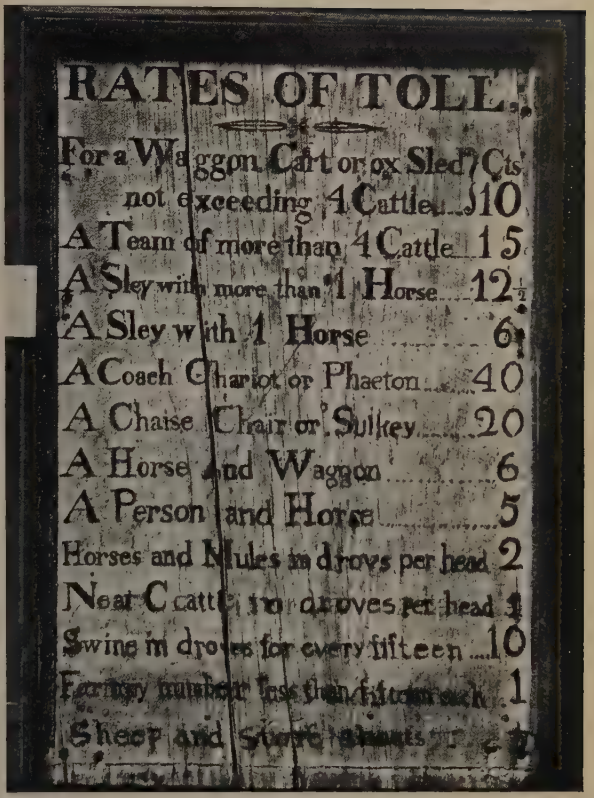
(5) CRAWFORD[6] JENCKS, b. Oct. 14, 1765; d. Sept. 12, 1789. In the notice of his death the Prov. Gazette calls him "merchant."

(6) SCOTT JENCKS, b. Sept. 1, 1767; d. m. Sarah, dau. of John Updike. The new edition of Updike's Hist. of the Narragansett Church says: "Sarah Updike, dau. of John, married Scott Jencks and removed with him to Cuba, where their son, William Scott Jencks, was married twice to Spanish

Old photograph of Block Island old harbor showing many of the oak poles which formed the "pole harbor" before the present breakwater was built. At the right may be seen several double enders tied to the dock, and in the middle foreground six or seven more are lying hauled out on the beach The long roof in the left foreground is the old fish drying house Note the incompleted breakwater in the middle of the photograph.



Druggists' sign which hung at 73 Westminster Street, Providence, from 1843 to 1850 and later at 31 Westminster Street.—*Now owned by Howard M. Chapin.*


RATES OF TOLL!
For a Waggon Cart or ox Sled 7 Cts
not exceeding 4 Cattle ..10
A Team of more than 4 Cattle 15
A Sley with more than 1 Horse ..12½
A Sley with 1 Horse ..6
A Coach Chariot or Phaeton ..40
A Chaise Chair or Sulkey ..20
A Horse and Waggon ..6
A Person and Horse ..5
Horses and Mules in droves per head 2
Neat Cattle in droves per head 1
Swine in droves for every fifteen ..10
For any number less than fifteen each ..1
Sheep and Swine

Rate Board of Toll used in Harmony Village, R. I., 1818-1880.—*Now in Museum of Rhode Island*

ladies and had a large family. Mrs. Jencks died in 1834." The Prov. Gazette has a notice that John Scott Jencks, formerly of this town, died at Regla, near Havana, June 25, 1823. One of the Spanish ladies whom William Scott Jencks married was Petronia Ximeno, Prov. Patriot of Aug. 11, 1821.

(7) JOHN[6] JENCKS (Capt.), b. Mar. 10, 1769; d. 1849; m. (1) Oct. 22, 1793, Elizabeth, dau. of Benjamin Cushing, Jr., b. July 10, 1768; m. (2) Deborah Hill. His children may be found on page 3.

(8) WILLIAM[6] JENCKS, b. Sept. 14, 1770; d. July 1, 1792; m. (?) Elizabeth Brown (?).

(9) SUSAN[6] JENCKS, b. Feb. 29, 1772; d. 1774.

(10) EBENEZER[6] JENCKS, b. Nov. 14, 1773; d. at Island St. Thomas, 1799; m. Sept. 6, 1795, Mary T., dau. of Samuel Nightingale, b. 1773; d. July 20, 1861. They had Edward T. Jencks, who m. June 19, 1826, his cousin, Hannah B. Jencks (dau. of Joseph, and Crawford Jencks (1799-1813). Edward T. Jencks was living in 1823 at Waterford Plantations, St. John's Co., Florida, and died in Florida. Mrs. Mary T. Jencks lived for many years on College St. in the residence next east of the Athenaeum, and gave the estate by will to her Nightingale kindred.

(11) POLLY[6] JENCKS, b. Dec. 9, 1775; d. m. (1) Benjamin Cushing, son of Benjamin Cushing Jr.; m. (2) William N. Rhodes.

(12) AMOS[6] THROOP JENCKS, b. July 4, 1778; d. Havana, July 8, 1809; age 31 years; m. Rebecca, dau. of John Carter, who d. June 20, 1837, in her 60th yr. She left sons, Francis Carter Jencks and Amos Throop Jencks.

FAMILY 7.

JOHN[6] JENCKS (John[5], Daniel[4]), b. Mar. 10, 1769; d. 1849; m. (1) Elizabeth, dau. of Benjamin Cushing, Jr., b. July 10,

1768; d. m. (2) Deborah Hill. His children, all by the first wife, were:

(A) John C. Jencks, b. Aug. 4, 1794; d. Illinois, 1846.

(B) Benjamin Cushing Jencks, b. Nov. 4, 1795; d. 1868; moved to Illinois.

(C) Ann Eliza Jencks, b. April, 1797; d. Sept. 28, 1825; m. May 21, 1818, Col. Henry Manton.

(D) Rufus J. Jencks, b. Oct. 8, 1798; d. April 14, 1820.

(E) Freelove C. Jencks, b. Sept. 1, 1800; d. Dec. 27, 1831; m. William J. Manton.

(F) George W. C. Jencks, b. Dec. 28, 1801; d. m. Chloe S. Hutchinson.

(G) Caroline J. Jencks, b. Aug. 24, 1803; d. Sept. 25, 1881; m. William H. Cooke.

(H) Hannah Cushing Jencks, b. May 2, 1806; d. Putnam, Ct., June 3, 1875; m. Dr. Thomas D. Holmes.

(I) Daniel Cushing Jencks, b. July 10, 1808; d. Feb. 20, 1885; m. Nov. 18, 1847, Eliza D. Randall. They were the parents of John Jencks of Barrington.

(J) Mary S. Jencks, b. Oct. 8, 1810; d. m. Richmond M. Bullock, of Putnam, Ct.

The first three of the children of Capt. John Jencks were born in Providence; the others, in Smithfield, near Lime Rock. His residence is now occupied by one of his Manton descendants.

In 1775, John[5] Jencks bought of Joseph Whipple a strip of land running from Benefit Street to Hope Street, and measuring fifteen acres. Jencks Street and Barnes Street now run through the strip. The house on the north corner of Benefit and Jencks Street was built by him and descended to his son Joseph —later owned and occupied by Ebenezer Kelley. John[5] Jencks owned many other pieces of real estate, a list and descriptions of which may be found in the Providence land records (20/91). Among his land holdings was a farm of 330 acres on Boston Neck, Narragansett, still called the "Jencks Farm." This descended from his father, Daniel Jencks, who bought of Benjamin Hazard in 1750. In the division of the lands of John

Jencks, this farm was set-off to his son, Scott Jencks, but is no longer Jencks property.

The lot on the south corner of Benefit Street and Jencks Street was set-off to Joanna Scott[6] Jencks (John[5]), who married David L. Barnes. The house upon it was built by them before 1814 and passed to their dau., Ann Eliza Barnes, who m. (1) Peter Pratt and (2) Thomas Burgess. It was afterwards owned and occupied by Judge and Mrs. Thomas Durfee,

The very old house on the prolongation of Admiral St. in which Edwin J. Cushing lived, passed from John Jencks, in his division of real estate, to his dau., Mary Throop Jencks, who m. Benjamin Cushing and (2) William N. Rhodes. Their dau., Mary J. Rhodes, m. Dr. Charles Weld, of Boston, and their dau., Mary H. Weld, m. Edwin J. Cushing. They had Mary W., who m. George S. Bullock, of Warren, R. I. Dr. Weld bought the interests of other heirs of Mary Throop Rhodes, and gave the estate to his wife, from whom it passed to Mrs. Edwin J. Cushing. The estate now belongs to Arthur Cushing, brother of Mrs. Bullock.

From a letter of Mrs. George S. Bullock, in 1908.

New Members

The following persons have been elected to membership in the Society:

Mrs. George S. Mathews
Mrs. F. E. Maxwell
Mr. Norman B. Smith
Mrs. Gerald Whitman

Letters Relating to Colonial Wars

Newport May 12th 1755

Sir,

The Committee of War for the Colony of Rhode Island have sent Mr. Christopher Champlin to New York to try if Battoes can be procured in your Colony for the Use of the Forces raised in this Colony for the Expedition to Crown Point and also if He can agree with some proper Person to be Agent for the Colony in the Affairs of the said Expedition for such Thing as may be necessary to be done at York.

From the Acquaintance I have had with You I have recommended him to You to try if You will undertake it and on what Terms, however if You should not care to enter into the Business Yet I shall beg You to assist Mr. Champlin in the Affairs he is charged with.

Your helping Hand in those matters will ever be acknowledged by the Colony of Rhode Island as well as by him who is in Behalf of the Committee of War, Sir, Yr obedt humbe Servt

S. Hopkins

Gerrard G. Beekman

(Copy of a Letter to Majr Gerrard Beekman, in R. I. H. S. M., Vol. XII, p. 11)

To all Gentlemen that Keeps houses of Entertainment on the Rhode from Albany to Rhode Island

Gentlemen

Whoever that Shall Supply aney of the Rhode Island Rigement that are on their way home with victtels as they pass along their way home Shall be Duely paid by the Committee of war of Rhode Island taking Care that the Soldiers have got furlows Signed by me the Subscriber and also taking the Soldiers Names Albany th6 November: 1756

Rufus Hopkins

Commecery for Rhode Island

(R. I. H. S. M. Vol. XII:14)

Form of Legacy

"I give and bequeath to the Rhode Island Historical Society the sum of..... dollars."